INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

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OPA Requests Pack Reports

OPA officials have suggested that the Association remind canners of the provision in pricing regulations requiring canners to report their 1945 price ceilings to OPA on or before April 1, 1946. These reports should be filed on OPA Forms 6039-2690 and 6039-2691.

Alaska Fishing Regulations

A plan to handle the late runs of pink salmon in Southeastern Alaska and the amendments affecting trap site ownership and usage are contained in the Alaska fishing regulations which were signed by Secretary of Interior Krug on Friday. (For trap site amendments see INFORMATION LETTER for March 9, page 122.) The new regulations provide for later opening dates and longer weekly closed periods for pink salmon during the early part of the season, and propose a series of short open and closed periods following the regular seasons.

Other amendments include an advance notice to fishermen that the mesh of red salmon gill nets for use in Kodiak and Bristol Bay in 1947 will be reduced to a maximum of five and a quarter inches, encourage commercial fishing for herring in the Aleutian area, and permit the increasing of the amount of herring to be taken at Kodiak and in Southeastern Alaska. The regulations also propose greater protection of butter clams and Dungeness crab in the Kodiak area and Southeastern area and a re-defining of certain fishing districts.

A detailed legal interpretation of the new regulations will be published in next week's INFORMATION LETTER.

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Canned food items removed from price control by the OPA this week include canned carp, clam chowder, domestic and imported lobster, domestic and imported mussels, imported lime juice, meat gravy, and smoked turkey. The action, which becomes effective March 25, was taken through the issuance of Amendment 20 to Supplementary Order 132.

NWSB Approves 65¢ Wage

The National Wage Stabilization Board announced on March 22, through the issuance of General Order 43, that wage increases to bring hourly rates up to 65 cents an hour and certain classes of increases given in connection with incentive pay systems, merit and bonus schedules and job evaluation plans are given advance approval and may be used as a basis for seeking price relief without specific application to the Board. The advance approvals were contained in a series of interim orders which will be incorporated at a later date in regulations now being prepared by the Board. In each of the four types of increases, the Board authorized advance approval regardless of the date on which the increase was placed into effect by the employer. As in the case of other general approvals, the Board's action means that increases conforming to the limits set may be taken into account by the Office of Price Administration in considering an employer's application to increase price or rent ceilings or costs to the Government. Text of General Order 43 follows:

Section 803.43—*Advance approval of certain wage increases under Executive Order 9697.*

Wage increases which conform with any of the provisions of this general order shall be deemed to be approved by the National Wage Stabilization Board and by the Economic Stabilization Director without the necessity for applying for and obtaining specific approval of such increases:

(a) Any wage or salary increase which does not result in an hourly rate of pay above 65 cents per hour.

(b) (1) Any change heretofore or hereafter made in an incentive wage or piece rate to reflect a change in (*See 65¢ Wage, page 140*)

Opinion on Accrual of Subsidy Payments Available

Association counsel has prepared an opinion with respect to the proper year for canners who are on an accrual basis to accrue income received as subsidies payable to them under contracts made with the Commodity Credit Corporation. The opinion was prepared on the basis of the returns from the questionnaire sent to canners under date of January 25, 1946. Interested members may obtain copies of the opinion on application to Secretary Carlos Campbell.

It is concluded that except in the case where an earlier subsidy payment has actually been received a canner reporting income on the accrual basis should not report the subsidy income in question until the year in which Commodity Credit Corporation makes final determination of his right thereto and the amount thereof.

CHARLES S. CRARY DIES

Was One of N.C.A. Organizers and Served as Its Second President

Charles S. Crary, the second president of the National Canners Association, and one of the original organizers of N.C.A., died in a Chicago hospital, March 16, the day after his return from Florida.

A canning industry pioneer in more ways than one, Mr. Crary is credited with having been the Midwest's first commercial canner of green asparagus. As reported in "The Canning Clan," his asparagus project, started experimentally, was unusually successful. During the 1918 season, Mr. Crary packed 10,000 cases and sold a tenth of the pack to John D. Rockefeller at a dollar a can.

Mr. Crary became a partner in the business of the Illinois Canning Company in 1889 retiring from that firm in 1908. He was a prime mover in organization of N.C.A., having had an active voice in the joint meeting of the Western Canners' Association with the Atlantic States Association at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1907 when the merger of the two groups into a national organization was consummated. Mr. Crary was one of the original committee of five appointed to draft the organization papers.

During the first year of the Association's life he served as vice president, and was N.C.A. president for two terms—1908 and 1909.

For many years after his retirement from N.C.A. office, Mr. Crary continued to play a leading role as a Midwest vegetable canner and to render important service to Association affairs.

65¢ WAGE

(Concluded from page 139)

method, product, tools, material, design, or production conditions; provided that such change maintains the established relationship between earnings and effort, so that equivalent earnings will be paid for equivalent effort.

(2) The institution at any time of an incentive wage or piece rate for a new production item in those parts of a plant where an established incentive wage or piece rate plan was in operation prior to February 14, 1946, or has been approved thereafter, provided that the principles of the plan which is in operation are applied to the new item. In establishing incentive wage or piece rates for new production items, equivalent occupational earnings must be maintained for equivalent effort.

(c) Any individual wage or salary increase or bonus payment made at any time in accordance with a schedule or plan providing for the making of merit increases, progression increases, or increases based upon length of service, or for bonus payments, if such schedule or plan was in effect prior to February 14, 1946, or has been approved thereafter.

(d) Any wage increase to eliminate or correct intra-plant inequities made at any time in accordance with a job evaluation plan established prior to February 14, 1946, or approved thereafter. Any individual increases so made shall not serve as a basis for subsequent approval of any other wage increases for the purpose of eliminating intra-plant inequities.

Canners Urged to Negotiate Now for Surplus Army Facilities

Canners who have located Army buildings which they desire to purchase, regardless of whether the property has been declared surplus or not, are advised to notify Brig. Gen. John J. O'Brien, Assistant Administrator, Office of Real Property, War Assets Corp., Railroad Retirement Bldg., 4th and C Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C. Gen. O'Brien's office maintains a file of those who are interested in purchasing specific property and turns the information over to the agency actually disposing of the property. In cases where the desired real estate has not been declared surplus, the Office of Real Property holds the file until the property has been declared surplus and then passes the information on to the disposing agency.

Since the Farm Credit Administration is charged with the responsibility of disposing of the so-called "farm land real" estate on which a large portion of the Army's facilities are located, canners also are advised to write W. E. Rhea, Land Bank Commissioner, Farm Credit Administration, Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo., for information regarding the sale of these facilities.

In writing any of the government disposal agencies, the canner should locate and identify the facility in which he is interested. All sales are made on a bid basis and sales of surpluses are open to canners and other public purchasers only after priority claimants, such as the National Housing Administration, have indicated they are not interested.

In cases where the Army property is located on leased land, the Army Corps of Engineers handles the sale of these surplus facilities. Where buildings in which the canner is intererested are under the jurisdiction of the Army Corps of Engineers, canners are advised to communicate with the appropriate field real estate office for the particular locality in which the buildings are located. These offices and the States they serve are listed below:

ARMY FIELD REAL ESTATE ORGANIZATIONS
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

States	Where to write
Maine Vermont New Hampshire Massachusetts Connecticut Rhode Island	The Division Engineer New England Division Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. 75 Federal Street Boston 10, Mass. (Lt. Col. John A. Retter, Division Real Estate Officer)
New York New Jersey Delaware	The Division Engineer North Atlantic Division Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. 270 Broadway New York 7, N. Y. (Mr. A. N. Lockwood, Division Real Estate Officer)
Dist. of Columbia Pennsylvania Maryland Virginia	The Division Engineer Middle Atlantic Division Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. 101 E. Fayette Street Baltimore 2, Md. (Lt. Col. Charles J. Blair, Jr., Division Real Estate Officer)
Tennessee North Carolina South Carolina Mississippi Alabama Georgia Florida	The Division Engineer South Atlantic Division Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. 50 Whitehall Street (P. O. Box 4114) Atlanta 2, Ga. (Lt. Col. Gordon Britton, Division Real Estate Officer)
Wisconsin Michigan Illinois	The Division Engineer Great Lakes Division Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. 20 North Wacker Drive Chicago 6, Ill. (Lt. Col. W. G. Hoar, Division Real Estate Officer)
Indiana Ohio West Virginia Kentucky	The Division Engineer Ohio River Division Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. 17 "B" High Street (P. O. Box 1799) Columbus 16, Ohio (Lt. Col. Claude C. Fletcher, Division Real Estate Officer)
Minnesota Iowa Missouri North Dakota South Dakota Nebraska Kansas Wyoming Colorado	The Division Engineer Missouri River Division Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. Farm Credit Bldg., 19th & Douglas Streets (P. O. Box 1216) Omaha 2, Nebr. (Lt. Col. William R. Goodall, Jr., Division Real Estate Officer)
Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma Texas New Mexico	The Division Engineer Southwestern Division Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. Santa Fe Building, 1114 Commerce St. Dallas 2, Tex. (Lt. Col. Leonard M. Cowley, Division Real Estate Officer)
Montana Idaho Utah Arizona Nevada Washington Oregon California	The Division Engineer Pacific Division Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. 351 California Street San Francisco 19, Calif. (Lt. Col. E. J. Ellingson, Division Real Estate Officer)

Hearing on the Standards for Enriched Corn Meal and Grits

A hearing to fix standards of identity under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for corn meal and grits and for enriched corn meal and enriched grits began March 18 at the Federal Security Agency.

Several of the Southern States already have standards for enriched corn products, especially for degerminated corn meal, calling for addition of thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, and iron. There is some diversity in these State standards, but in most cases provision has been made for bringing them into conformity with the Federal standard once it is adopted.

In support of a standard for the enriched products, it is pointed out that corn meal and grits are consumed in large amounts in the Southeastern States, especially by low-income groups of the population, and that this is directly connected with the prevalence of deficiency diseases such as pellagra. The National Research Council has therefore urged the enrichment of these corn products and the adoption of standards that would assure an adequate intake of the needed nutritional factors. Such action is also consistent with the stated policy of the Food and Drug Administration of favoring the enrichment of staple foods consumed by large segments of the population that would otherwise not receive the recommended allowances of accessory food factors.

Emergency Food Director Named

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson this week named Walter F. Straub of Chicago, Ill., as director of the emergency food program which the Department of Agriculture is carrying out to provide food for relief shipment abroad. Mr. Straub will work with and through the regularly established agencies of the Department as well as with other Federal agencies, with the President's Famine Emergency Committee, and with citizens' groups carrying on activities to stimulate public participation in the conservation of needed foods.

The Emergency Food Program Director will coordinate and give general direction to all phases of the program. His office will serve as a focal point within the Department for all activities being planned and conducted on the emergency program.

Mr. Straub comes to the Department with a background of long experience in the food industry, having been the head of the W. F. Straub Company, manufacturers of food products and chemical specialties since 1919. From October, 1943, to July, 1944, he served with the Office of Price Administration as director of food rationing. From June to October, 1945, he was in enemy territory in Europe for the technical intelligence branch of the Army, surveying food plants and studying manufacturing methods.

Heiney Rejoins N. C. A. Staff

Robert B. Heiney, who was a member of the Association staff from 1930 until early in 1944 when he joined the armed forces, has resumed his N.C.A. duties. Mr. Heiney, as an assistant on the Information Division staff, will service members on specific questions relating to the interpretation of and compliance with various government orders with regard to manpower, pricing, tinplate, legislation and others. In this capacity, he will be the staff member who will particularly serve such Association Committees as Legislative, Manpower, and Planning.

The Association's activities with respect to contacts with government officials in the development of regulations will continue to be handled by those staff members who have handled them in the past and Mr. Heiney's special service will strengthen the Association's over-all liaison between the industry and the Government.

Mr. Heiney was on duty with the Navy for a period of 23 months, 15 months of which he spent overseas in the Southwest Pacific. He was in command of a Navy gun crew on board an Army cargo vessel, leaving the Navy with the rank of Lieutenant.

His prewar duties with the Association were mainly with the INFORMATION LETTER and the Legislative Committee. He is a member of the District of Columbia Bar, and a graduate of National University.

Wisconsin Canner Dies

Joe Ouradnik died March 5 at Madison, Wis., after a prolonged illness. He had been active in the canning industry since 1900.

Canned Tangerine Juice

USDA officials, working with the industry on its first processed tangerine project, declare that canned tangerine juice or tangerines used in sections will offer important new outlets for marketing the fruit. Work also is being done with regard to methods for freezing tangerines.

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Stocks Held in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fruit in cold storage on March 1, 1946, totaled 342,546,000 pounds as compared with 362,314,000 pounds on February 1, 1946, and 217,048,000 pounds on March 1, 1945, according to the Department of Agriculture. Frozen vegetable stocks on March 1, 1946, totaled 157,217,000 pounds as against 172,512,000 pounds on February 1, 1946, and 123,997,000 pounds on March 1, 1945. The following table furnishes details by commodities:

	Mar. 1, 1945	Feb. 1, 1946	Mar. 1, 1946
FROZEN FRUITS	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Apples	45,885	63,811	65,107
Blackberries	7,222	16,326	14,491
Cherries	22,336	21,304	18,247
Young, Logan, Boysen	6,584	7,452	6,584
Raspberries	9,367	12,493	11,098
Strawberries	14,406	17,331	15,783
Grapes	13,078	15,567	14,798
Plums and prunes	11,188	16,027	15,097
Peaches	21,817	62,613	57,880
Fruit juices and purees	15,286	23,995	25,354
Apricots	.....	28,786	26,502
Blueberries	.....	18,145	17,026
All other fruits	49,879	58,464	54,609
Total	217,048	362,314	342,546
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus	4,027	6,859	5,600
Beans, lima	8,246	12,117	10,152
Beans, snap	11,156	13,884	11,712
Broccoli	6,178	7,385	10,390
Cauliflower	2,933	4,338	4,347
Corn, sweet	14,409	18,125	16,033
Peas, green	29,068	44,862	37,670
Spinach	11,584	14,996	14,425
Brussels sprouts	2,857	4,091	4,056
Pumpkin and squash	6,821	5,719	4,885
Baked beans	2,377	1,298	1,156
Vegetable purees	544	463	489
All other vegetables	23,797	38,375	36,362
Total	123,997	172,512	157,277

Coffee Subsidy Is Extended

Economic Stabilization Director Chester Bowles announced this week that the Government will extend until June 30 its three-cent a pound subsidy on green coffee imports and will expand the program to cover seven million additional bags of coffee. The subsidy, originally announced on November 17, 1945, to cover six million bags, was extended as an emergency measure in order to assure adequate coffee supplies for domestic consumption in the United States during the next few months. Coffee supplies now in this country are adequate to take care of normal domestic needs for about three months. Cost of the subsidy will not exceed $30,000,000, Mr. Bowles said.

Stocks of Frozen Fish Held in Cold Storage Are Reported

Holdings of frozen fish in cold storage on March 1, 1946, totaled 98,970,000 pounds as compared with 115,398,000 pounds on February 1, 1946, and 52,965,000 on March 1, 1945, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The following table lists by varieties the quantities of frozen and cured fish held in cold storage during the respective periods:

Species	Mar. 1, 1945	Feb. 1, 1946	Mar. 1, 1946
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Salt water fish:			
Bait and animal food	804	1,088	2,754
Bluefish	85	161	142
Butterfish	223	511	391
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, whole	934	1,852	1,911
Croakers	495	555	497
Eels	142	297	214
Fillets (miscellaneous)	4,344	17,610	14,772
Flounders (inc. fillets)	433	2,674	2,210
Halibut	3,581	5,971	4,270
Herring, sea	673	969	645
Mackerel (Boston) (inc. fillets)	2,742	7,082	5,264
Mullet	910	2,329	2,224
Sablefish (black cod)	1,837	3,357	2,774
Salmon (all species)	4,382	13,219	10,200
Scup (porgies)	671	1,064	1,000
Sea trout (weakfish, gray and spotted)	378	1,096	1,045
Shad and shad roe	616	554	341
Smelts (sea)	1,196	1,435	1,700
Swordfish	367	1,426	1,181
Whiting (inc. fillets)	3,968	11,963	8,763
Miscellaneous salt water fish	9,700	10,787	10,815
Fresh water fish:			
Bait and animal food	865	1,271	1,301
Blue pike and sauger (inc. fillets)	502	358	299
Catfish and bullheads	64	279	278
Chubs	217	879	709
Lake herring and cisco (inc. fillets)	926	3,985	3,478
Lake trout	342	497	479
Pickerel, jacks or yellow jacks	394	158	182
Sturgeon and spoonbill cat	54	64	42
Suckers	55	15	33
Tullibee	255	494	681
Yellow perch (inc. fillets)	75	144	85
Yellow pike (or walleye) (inc. fillets)	125	238	182
Whitefish	1,064	1,106	1,492
Miscellaneous fresh water fish	925	1,184	1,020
Shellfish:			
Lobster tails (spiny lobster)	166	417	367
Scallops	584	778	607
Shrimp	6,631	13,047	11,629
Squid	519	1,632	1,385
Miscellaneous shellfish	622	1,652	1,606
Frozen fish, total	52,965	115,398	98,970
Cured fish, total	13,469	19,882	18,639
Total, all fish	66,434	135,280	117,609

1945 Canadian Fruit Crop Less

The 1945 Canadian fruit crop currently estimated at $31,500,000 shows a decline of $9,000,000 from the value of the previous year's production.

Forthcoming Meetings

March 27-31—The Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Fifth Annual Convention, Park Ave., Armory, New York, N. Y.

April 2-5—Packaging Exposition of 1946, Atlantic City, N. J.

April 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Meeting, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

April 11—Indiana Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

April 30—Wisconsin Canners Safety Institute, Shroeder Hotel, Milwaukee.

May 1—Wisconsin Canners Association, General Meeting, Milwaukee.

June 3—Michigan Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Traverse City.

June 20—National Pickle Packers Association, Mid-year Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Holdings of Frozen Fish and Shellfish Up Above Average

Holdings of frozen fish and shellfish on March 1 were 72 percent above the average for this season of the year, totaling 99 million pounds, according to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Although inventories of frozen seafoods have declined nearly 50 million pounds from their winter peak of 148 million pounds, reached on December 1, withdrawals have proceeded at a rate considerably less than normal. Last year, holdings on March 1 were only 53 million pounds. (See other story on this page.)

Reports reaching the Fish and Wildlife Service since March 1 indicate that stocks of frozen fish, at least in some areas, have begun to move more rapidly this month. Heavy withdrawals during March were reported from Boston, where production of fresh fish has been sharply reduced by a labor disagreement, and from New York and Chicago.

Holdings of fishery products in cold storage and freezing establishments include 73 million pounds of salt water fish, 10 million pounds of fresh water species, and 16 million pounds of shellfish.

Illinois Canners Officers

Newly elected officers of the Illinois Canners Association are: President—J. W. Thuma, Sycamore Preserve Works Corp., Sycamore, Ill.; vice president—Jordan Truitt, Princeville Canning Co., Princeville, Ill.; and secretary-treasurer—W. D. Jones, Streator, Ill.

Yield of U. S. Clam Fisheries Can Be Doubled, Agency Says

The yield of the United States clam fisheries could be nearly doubled in volume, with a corresponding increase in value, if scientific methods of cultivation were applied, the Fish and Wildlife Service, announced this week. Although current production of clams is slightly more than 30 million pounds annually, most of this quantity is taken from uncultivated grounds and represents the harvesting of a wild crop. The application of modern methods of shellfish cultivation by State or local governments or by private individuals, where feasible, would greatly increase the yield and value of this resource, the Service stated.

The Atlantic Coast clam fisheries, which furnish about 95 percent of the total U. S. production, depend largely on two species, the soft-shelled clam and the hard clam or quahog. Both species grow in intertidal or shallow water and are thus easily cultivated.

Dr. Victor L. Loosanoff, aquatic biologist in charge of the Fish and Wildlife Service Laboratory at Milford, Conn., reports that the cultivation of soft clams may be successfully undertaken in almost any protected area north of New Jersey.

"Many beds, which at present are almost barren or entirely devoid of these animals, can be converted with comparatively little effort into clam-growing farms," Dr. Loosanoff said. "Utilization of such areas would result in an increased supply of clams for the market, and in the conversion of thousands of acres of unproductive bottoms to a source of revenue. The cultivation of hard shell clams—which are found from Maine to Florida—may also be rendered a very profitable and dependable business provided some fundamental rules are observed in selecting the ground for the farm and taking care of it."

Where clam beds are available for private leasing, returning war veterans would find a profitable outdoor occupation in clam farming, according to Dr. Loosanoff. The clam farm requires less care than the agricultural farm and offers more profit, he said. Hard clam farms, under cultivation, can yield as much as 600 bushels of 2½ inch clams per acre annually, it is estimated. At current prices this represents an income of $1,800 to $2,400 per acre of cultivated bottom.

Since the biology and habits of clams are well known, biologists of the Fish and Wildlife Service and other authorities can assist in the successful cultivation of the bi-valves.

UNRRA Trying to Rehabilitate the Chinese Fishing Industry

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is taking steps to rehabilitate the Chinese fishing industry, hoping to raise its catch to 600,000,000 pounds a year, which, in effect, will reduce the needs for relief shipment of equivalent amounts of food.

A new fishing fleet for China, consisting of former military and naval vessels, U. S. fishing craft, and new and reconditioned junks, is being established. A total of 95 naval craft, most of which saw service in the South Pacific, have been obtained by UNRRA from surpluses in Australia and New Zealand. Additional vessels are shortly expected to be made available from surpluses in the Philippines.

One hundred completely equipped vessels are being purchased from the U. S. fishing industry, while to complete the project, 35 repair and boat building yards are being set up with the assistance of UNRRA in which Chinese workmen will be able to build 6,000 junks and repair 7,000 damaged craft.

Fishermen are being recruited by UNRRA to sail the vessels which it is buying for China and instruct the Chinese in their operation. Since Chinese fishermen will now be able to enter waters formerly dominated by Japanese fishing interests, China's future catch of fish will probably be much larger and nearer her vast food needs, UNRRA reports. During the war when the fishing industry was under the control of the Japanese, a large portion of the catch was packed for export, but with control returned to the Chinese government, the catch will all go to domestic consumers, and will aid materially in alleviating famine.

To Set Up Canned Fish Grades

In line with a trade proposal, the Department of Agriculture is giving consideration to the establishment of government grades for canned fish. The proposal, which is said to have approval of both the industry and USDA, calls for canned fish standardization on a commercial basis and government inspection to insure that the established grades be met.

Department of Agriculture officials state that the establishment of grades for canned fish would require an amendment to the Farm Products Inspection Act. A spokesman for the Department stated that USDA may recommend to Congress soon that action be taken to legalize the canned fish standardization and inspection program, should the program be inaugurated.

Tin and Lead Scrap Restricted

In a move to assure the prompt productive use of the tin and lead contained in certain scrap material and solder sold by the War Assets Corporation, the Civilian Production Administration this week restricted WAC sales of solder, antimonial lead die metal and battery lead scrap. By Direction 15 to Priorities Regulation 13, CPA limited WAC sales of these materials to sales specifically authorized by CPA on Form WPB-1161 or sales to smelters or reprocessors who certify that purchases will not make their inventories in excess of their succeeding three months' requirements. The direction will speed the conversion of these surplus materials into usable lead and tin products, and should also prevent speculative accumulation of the materials.

Civilian Production Administration officials state that most solder declared surplus and sold through WAC contains a higher percentage of tin than is permitted by Order M-43 for use in private industry. The new direction will aid in the maximum distribution of this scarce metal.

California Canners Officers

At the business session of the Board of Directors, during the Forty-second Annual Meeting of the Canners League of California, the following officers were reelected for the ensuing year:

Industry officers: President—L. E. Neel, Turlock Cooperative Growers, Modesto; vice presidents—A. W. Eames, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, and L. J. Taylor, Libby, McNeill & Libby, San Francisco; treasurer—A. R. Plummer, Kings County Packing Co., Ltd., San Francisco. Executive officers: Executive vice president—M. A. Clevenger; vice president—W. S. Everts; secretary—Sylvia Kempton, all of San Francisco.

Northwest Canners Officers

Following are the officers of the Northwest Canners Association elected for the year 1946: President—O. E. Snider, Blue Lake Producers Cooperative, Salem, Oregon; first vice president—F. M. Moss, Idaho Canning Co., Payette, Idaho; second vice president—E. J. Watson, PictSweet Foods, Inc., Mt. Vernon, Washington; and executive vice president—Harold A. Brock, Portland, Oregon.

Can Manufacturers Institute Begins Canned Pea Promotion

Details of a publicity program utilizing both press and radio for encouraging the increased consumption of canned peas have been released by the Can Manufacturers Institute, Inc., according to a letter received by the Association. The Can Manufacturers Institute plans to use press and radio facilities as shown below.

Highlight of the campaign is the appearance of Mrs. Harriet Sabine, Director of Consumer Information, Can Manufacturers Institute, as guest speaker on the following radio programs:

March 11—Yankee Network (21 New England stations) Dr. Walter H. Eddy's FOOD FORUM

March 22—THE BREAKFAST CLUB, 8:00 A. M., Station WENR, Chicago, Ill. (201 stations, American Network)

March 22—12:30 P. M., Station WMAQ, Chicago, Ill.

March 25—11:30 A. M., Station WEMT, Milwaukee

March 27—10:30 A. M., MARY LOGAN, Station WTAQ, Green Bay, Wisconsin

March 28—9:45 A. M., Station WKBH, LaCrosse, Wisconsin

March 30—9:00 A. M., Station WIBA, Madison, Wisconsin

Other phases of the canned pea promotion program include the distribution of the following:

THE COOK'S NOOK feature was sent to 3,500 newspapers and magazine editors, radio broadcasters, public utility home service directors, home economists and dieticians.

TIMELY TALKS and THE KITCHEN-AIR were sent to 360 radio broadcasters regularly using these Dorothy Ames Carter services.

CLIP SHEET of news stories went to 2,000 daily newspapers.

Each FOTO FEATURE mat was sent to a list of approximately 800 newspapers for exclusive use in their city.

Reciprocal Trade with Canada

Members of the American Horticultural Advisory Council will meet with representatives of the Canadian Horticultural Council in Chicago on March 26 to discuss bases for reciprocal trade agreements. Purpose is to work out tariff adjustments for interchange of seasonal fruits and vegetables.

Recommendations of the conference, which official advisers from U. S. Department of Agriculture will attend, will be offered by each council to respective Departments of State, with intent to establish more orderly marketing of food products that have to cross the border.

USDA and OPA Raise Support and Ceiling Prices on Dry Edible Beans to Encourage Larger 1946 Production; Subsidy Eliminated

In order to encourage greater production of dry beans, U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration this week jointly announced a price support program and ceiling prices on the 1946-crop dry beans that will yield farmers higher returns than in 1945. At the same time, the OPA announced the issuance of a notice under which it proposes to establish maximum prices for growers of dry beans beginning with the 1946 crop.

Department of Agriculture's price support program: The support prices announced by the Department of Agriculture range from $6.50 per cwt. to $8.75 per cwt. on various classes of beans. These prices are for U. S. No. 1 cleaned and bagged dry beans in 100-pound containers with all charges paid in carload lots f.o.b. cars at country shipping points. The schedule ranges up to 75 cents per cwt. above the prices supported in 1945.

Department of Agriculture officials estimate that the 1946 schedule of support and ceiling prices will increase returns to producers by 25 cents to $1.10 per cwt. above their 1945 crop prices depending on class of beans. The support prices are being increased as an incentive to farmers to increase production of beans for domestic and foreign needs. Increases in ceiling prices will make it unnecessary to pay subsidies on the 1946 crop, USDA said.

Office of Price Administration's proposed price schedule: The proposed processor and grower ceilings are divided into categories of unprocessed and processed dry edible beans. While the Department of Agriculture will not pay any subsidies on the 1946 crop of beans, the proposed ceiling prices reflect the 1945 subsidy payments. (Proposed growers' prices are listed on this page.)

The new ceilings on processed beans represent an average (weighted increase of $1.146 per hundred pounds over existing ceilings for processed beans. These prices are from 35 cents to $2.70 per hundred pounds higher than present ceilings and range from $6.20 per hundred pounds to $9.85 per hundred pounds on various classes of U. S. No. 1 beans, beginning September 1, 1946, and apply to 1946-crop beans.

Department of Agriculture's support prices for 1946 and Office of Price Administration's proposed ceiling prices are contained in the following tables in the next column.

1946 SUPPORT AND MAXIMUM PRICES

Class	[1] 1946 Support prices	[2] Proposed maximum prices
	dollars	*dollars*
Pea and medium white	7.00	7.50
Great northern	6.75	7.15
Flat small white	7.00	7.50
Small red	7.00	7.50
Small white	7.00	7.50
Cranberry, western	7.00	7.50
Cranberry, other than western	7.00	7.50
Standard lima	8.50	9.00
Baby lima	7.75	7.75
Pinto	6.50	7.00
Pink	7.00	7.50
Red kidney	8.75	9.25

[1] All prices shown are basis 100-lbs. net U. S. No. 1, cleaned and bagged (in 100-lb. containers) with all charges paid, in carload lots, f.o.b. car at country shipping points. Discounts and premiums for other grades are the same as in Second RMPR 270. For beans produced in California, all prices are 10 cents less per 100 lbs. than the prices shown.

[2] Maximum prices apply to processors (as defined in Second RMPR 270) and growers; California bean prices 10 cents less than those shown.

CEILINGS ON UNSUPPORTED BEANS

Class	[1] Existing maximum prices	[1] Proposed maximum prices
	dollars	*dollars*
Blackeye	6.20	6.75
Marrow	8.40	8.75
White Kidney	9.50	9.85
Yelloweye	7.40	7.75
Bayo	5.85	6.20

[1] All prices shown are basis 100-lbs. net U. S. No. 1, cleaned and bagged in 100-lb. containers with all charges paid, in carload lots, f.o.b. car at country shipping points. Discounts and premiums for other grades are the same as in Second RMPR 270. For beans produced in California all prices are 10 cents less per cwt. than the prices shown. Prices apply to processors (as defined in Second RMPR 270) and growers.

Bowles Issues Interpretation of New Wage-Price Increases

Chester Bowles, Director of Economic Stabilization, announced this week the extent to which wage or salary increases which did not receive government approval before February 14, 1946, may be taken into consideration in increasing costs to the United States of products or services furnished under contract with federal procurement agencies. The Stabilization Director issued the clarification as an interpretation of Section 405 of the Supplementary Wage and Salary Regulations of March 8.

Under Section 405 of the March 8 regulations, procurement agencies may reimburse employers for costs resulting from wage or salary increases which were "made" before the date of the recent executive order (February 14, 1946), and which remained unapproved until the order was issued, only upon a finding that such reimbursement is necessary to prevent hardship.

Under the interpretation, wage or salary increases will not be regarded as having been "made" before February 14, for the purposes of the regulation, unless they were actually reflected in payrolls before that date. The provision, Mr. Bowles said, does not apply to wage or salary increases which were agreed to or announced before February 14, 1946, but which had not yet been reflected in payrolls on that date. Such increases, to the extent that they are approved under the provisions of Executive Order 9697, of February 14, 1946, will be taken into consideration by the procurement agencies on the same basis as any other cost factor.

Purdue Station Announces New Improved Golden Cross Bantam

The Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station will soon publish a bulletin announcing the release of two new sweet corn inbreds, Purdue 39A and Purdue 51B, which when combined produce a hybrid to be designated as Improved Golden Cross Bantam.

Purdue 39A is a selection from Purdue 39 and has a higher number of kernel rows (14-16) than the original stock. The foliage is darker and the plant is more drought-resistant than P39.

Purdue 51B is taller than the original P51, has erect leaves and fewer tillers. The seed is more tolerant of cold wet soil, thus insuring better stands under such conditions.

Seed of these inbreds is available for distribution to interested growers. Information on prices may be obtained from the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Purdue Experiment Station, Lafayette, Indiana.

Oil Sprays for Weed Control

In order to determine the possibility of applying oil spray weed control measures to the Michigan carrot crop, plot experiments with various types of oils were made at East Lansing in 1945 and the results have been published by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station in their Quarterly Bulletin for February, 1946. The article lists types of oil suitable for use as sprays, describes the stage of crop development at which spraying may be done safely, and gives additional practical information on use of oil for weed control.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

Debate on the Pepper bill to amend the wage and hour law (S. 1349) remained the unfinished business before the Senate during the past week although general discussion was interrupted to enable passage of several appropriation bills. Meanwhile the House completed Congressional action on a measure extending the Commodity Credit Corporation subsidies on canned products to those packed during the period from December 31, 1945, to June 30, 1946, by approving on March 18 a conference committee report previously adopted by the Senate. The joint resolution containing the canned vegetable subsidy extension also extends the sugar subsidy program, authorizes the expenditure of additional funds for meat and flour subsidies, and provides for Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchases of tin ore and concentrates in connection with the operation of the Texas City tin smelter.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in a detailed letter to Senator Murray of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, this week voiced strenuous opposition to the move to write the Pace bill (H. R. 754) into the pending changes in the wage and hour legislation to increase minimum wages. Anderson wrote Murray stating that the Pace bill would increase parity prices of farm products to the point where the Government might not be able to keep its pledge to farmers to support prices at 90 percent of parity. Anderson declared that if the Pace bill became a part of the proposed wage and hour legislation, prices of basic commodities would increase by 33 percent, the stabilization program would be wrecked, and inflation would ensue.

The House passed on March 19 a bill to transfer from the Department of Agriculture the various agricultural credit agencies and place them under the administration of a proposed new independent board of seven members. The Secretary of Agriculture would be a member of the board and the other six members would be selected by the President—three from each of the two major parties.

Among other Congressional activities was continuation of the House Banking and Currency Committee's hearings on extension of the Price Control Act and further consideration by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor of various bills dealing with the return of the U. S. Employment Service to State administration and the House-passed bill that would create a Labor-Management Mediation Board.

In connection with the labor-management bill, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor on March 20 voted to include in the measure a penalty against persons who prevent the transportation of perishable farm products by violence, threat of violence, intimidation or coercion. The proposed penalty would be a fine of not more than $2,000 or imprisonment for not more than a year, or both. However, the bill in the form agreed upon by the Committee does not include such provisions of the House bill as those dealing with mutual liability under contracts, injunctions against picket line violence, and non-unionization of supervisory employees.

Delegate Bartlett of Alaska introduced on March 18 H. R. 5799 and thus again placed before Congress a proposal to give the Territory of Alaska full and complete jurisdiction and control over the salmon and other Alaskan fisheries. The bill would not affect the present fur-seal and sea-otter laws and administration but would direct the Federal government to pay one-half of the proceeds from sales of sealskins to the Territory for the purpose of defraying the cost of Alaskan administration of its fisheries.

1945 Indicated Production of Winter Crops Is Higher

Aggregate production of winter season truck crops apparently will be slightly greater than indicated a month ago, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. Increases in prospective supplies of snap beans, celery and green peppers more than offset reductions for cabbage and tomatoes, with other winter crops remaining at the level indicated on February 1. The most significant change during the month was in snap beans, which developed under very favorable conditions during most of February. Tomatoes, on the other hand, were attacked by blight and a crop 31 percent below that of 1945 is now indicated. An aggregate tonnage of approximately 1,450,000 tons is now in prospect for the winter season—5 percent less than last winter but 44 percent above the 10-year (1935-44) average.

Indicated tonnages of 1946 winter crops expressed as percentages of 1945 and the 10-year averages, respectively, are as follows: Artichokes, 88 and 71; green lima beans, 118 and 162; snap beans, 109 and 164; beets, 103 and 128; cabbage, 70 and 127; carrots, 93 and 158; cauliflower, 111 and 173; celery, 134 and 183; eggplant, 107 and 181; escarole, 129 and 233; kale, 83 and 91; lettuce, 118 and 160; green peas, 100 and 72; green peppers, 89 and 171; shallots, 85 and 111; spinach, 95 and 102; tomatoes, 69 and 106; and the combined total of 18 crops, 95 and 144 percent.

Prospects are good for ample supplies of spring vegetables and melons. Estimates of acreage made to date, covering slightly more than 50 percent of the total spring acreage, show an acreage 8 percent more than that last year and 18 percent above average.

Conference on Sanitation Is Staged by Indiana Canners

N. H. Sanborn of the N. C. A. Washington Research Laboratory was the principal speaker on the program of the sanitary conference, sponsored by the National Canners Association, the Indiana Canners Association, the Indiana State Board of Health, and the Purdue University Department of Sanitary Engineering, at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., March 12. Others participating in the program and their topics of discussion were as follows:

G. C. Oderkirk, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Rodent Control;" George Gould, Department of Entomology, "Insect Control;" B. A. Poole, Indiana State Board of Health, "Water, Its Source, Use, and Disposition;" Jos. C. Schneider, Indiana State Food and Drug Commissioner, "Plant Cleanliness as It Affects the Finished Product;" and Don E. Bloodgood, Associate Professor of Sanitary Engineering, Purdue University, "Plant Sanitation Engineering."

Professor Laurenz Greene of Purdue University presided at the conference.

Tennessee-Kentucky Officers

Officers of the Tennessee-Kentucky Canners Association, elected at their recent annual meeting, are as follows: President—Shell R. Clevenger, Bush Brothers and Co., Dandridge, Tenn.; vice president—J. Paul Craddock, Bardwell Canning Co., Bardwell, Ky.; and secretary-treasurer—C. Hays Hollar, C. Hays Hollar Canning Co., Newbern, Tenn.

Wisconsin Safety Institute

The Wisconsin Canners Association is conducting a canner safety institute at Milwaukee on April 30. The Wisconsin State Industrial Commission and the Wisconsin Council on Safety are joining with the organization in sponsoring the April 30 institute.

Southern Tomato Plants May Some Day Be Shipped by Plane

Airplane transportation in time may revolutionize the growing and supplying of tomato plants for northern tomato fields, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. Southern plant growers would plant tomato seed in open fields in the South late in February and in March. The northern grower would wait until the Weather Bureau gave the word that weather was likely to be favorable for transplanting for the next day or two; then wire for plants he had reserved. The plant producer in the South would pull the plants, pack them, load them into a plane in the afternoon for delivery in the North the following morning.

A test of this plan last May seemed promising. Plants pulled in southern Georgia on May 9 and again on May 18 were transplanted to Ohio fields successfully, E. V. Miller and E. K. Vaughan of the U. S. Department of Agriculture report. Some were packed in hampers in wet peat moss, as is usual for shipment by truck or rail. Three other packing methods were tried, the simplest being merely to pull the plants in the field and place them in a burlap bag. All the plants arrived in good condition, but there were no practical results from the 1945 test because an unseasonable late spring frost killed the plants.

The saving of time by air express is particularly important in transplanting. The quicker plants can resume growth, the more thrifty and disease resistant they are likely to be. As the cost of air transportation is reduced, and with the elimination of the costly packing, it is possible that the cost of plants shipped by air may eventually be brought to a figure approximating that of plants shipped by rail express. The 1945 tests showed that air transport is desirable, but at present rates the advantage is not great enough to balance the higher costs, USDA said.

1946 Acreage for Major Crops Expected to Exceed Last Year

If weather permits farmers to carry out their plans as reported to the Crop Reporting Board, an acreage of principal crops equalling the relatively high level of recent years again will be planted this year, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced this week. According to farmers' intentions to plant, an aggregate of 357,250,000 acres will be under cultivation this year as compared with 357,000,000 last year and an average of 355,000,000 during the previous 10 years.

The aggregate acreage now intended for the 16 major crops is 3 per cent below the goal established for 1946, but slightly above the acreage of last year. With favorable growing conditions, 1946 should produce record crops of wheat, oats, peanuts, tobacco and rice, while corn, tame hay, sorghums, barley, soy beans for beans, flax, potatoes, sweet potatoes, sugar beets, dry beans and peas may fall below previous production records.

To Sell Citrus Concentrates

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced this week the contemplated sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation of 52,655 gallons of concentrated grapefruit juice, and 68,955 concentrated lemon juice. The concentrated grapefruit juice may be purchased for $3.25 per gallon and the concentrated lemon juice from $3.39 to $4.10 per gallon.

California Canner Dies

Mrs. Jane Colvin Wool, 98, wife of the late Frederick G. Wool, founder of the F. G. Wool Packing Company, San Jose, Calif., died March 11. Mrs. Wool, active head of the canning company since the death of her husband 30 years ago, continued to operate the organization almost up until the time of her death. She is survived by four sons and three daughters. One of her survivors, Frank A. Wool, is general manager of the Wool Packing Company.

Death Takes A. J. Bush

A. J. Bush, founder and Secretary-Treasurer of Bush Brothers and Company, died March 8 at Newport, Tenn. Mr. Bush, with the assistance of his family, built one of the largest canning organizations in the South. He was active in the affairs of the Tennessee-Kentucky Canners Association and the National Canners Association.

USDA Releases Canned Foods

Approximately 100,000 cases of snap beans, 35,000 cases of beets and carrots, and 100,000 cases of peas and 60,000 cases of spinach are being distributed by the Department of Agriculture through the U. S. Caribbean school lunch program. These surplus canned foods were originally purchased for use by the British through the Lend-lease program.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
OPA requests pack reports	139
Alaska fishing regulations	139
NWSB approves 65-cent wage	139
Opinion on accrual of subsidy payments available	139
Charles S. Crary dies	140
Canners urged to negotiate now for surplus Army facilities	140
Bowles to act for Truman	140
Use of DDT on snap beans	140
Hearing on the standards for enriched corn meal and grits	141
Emergency food director named	141
Heinz rejoins N. C. A. staff	141
Wisconsin canner dies	141
Canned tangerine juice	141
Frozen fruit and vegetable stocks held in cold storage	141
Coffee subsidy is extended	141
Stocks of frozen fish held in cold storage are reported	142
1945 Canadian fruit crop less	142
Forthcoming meetings	142
Holdings of frozen fish and shellfish up above average	142
Illinois canners officers	142
Yield of U. S. clam fisheries can be doubled, agency says	142
UNRRA trying to rehabilitate the Chinese fishing industry	143
To set up canned fish grades	143
Tin and lead scrap restricted	143
California canners officers	143
Northwest canners officers	143
Can Manufacturers Institute begins canned pea promotion	143
Reciprocal trade with Canada	143
USDA and OPA raise support and ceiling prices on dry edible beans to encourage larger 1946 production; subsidy eliminated	144
Bowles issues interpretation of new wage-price increases	144
Purdue station announces new improved golden cross bantam	144
Oil sprays for weed control	144
Congress summary	145
1945 indicated production of winter crops is higher	145
Conference on sanitation is staged by Indiana canners	145
Tennessee-Kentucky officers	145
Wisconsin safety institute	145
Southern tomato plants may some day be shipped by plane	146
1946 acreage for major crops expected to exceed last year	146
To sell citrus concentrates	146
California canner dies	146
Death takes A. J. Bush	146
USDA releases canned foods	146